

PSHONIK, Lazar' Mikhaylovich, MYAGKOV, M.M., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Competition among builders in Minsk and Stalingrad] Sorevnovanie
stroitelei Minska i Stalingrada. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat,
1958. 89 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(Minsk--Building)
(Stalingrad--Building)

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Desulfurizing cast iron with manganese. P. P. BERG AND M. S. PSIONIE. *Soobshcheniya Vsesoyuznogo Inst. Metal.* 1931, Nos. 5-6, 66-73. —Cast-iron samples analyzing C 3.15-3.32, Si 1.40-2.18, Mn 0.26-0.36 and S 0.196-0.7% were melted in a cryptol furnace and kept in liquid state 5-15 min. In the reaction $Mn + FeS \rightleftharpoons Fe + MnS$, a simplified equil. equation, $k = [Mn] \times [S]$, is used. For any given temp. equil is undoubtedly established inside of 5 min. The const. k increases with temp. At 1250°, 1300° and 1380° k does not exceed 0.10, 0.15 and 0.20, resp. Tables (7) and curves (3) are given. S. L. MADORSKY

ASAC 35.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[illegible]

ISHENCK, A. T., Dr.

Conditioned Response

Pavlov's theory on conditioned reflexes; 50th anniversary of conditioned reflexes.
Vest. ven. i dorn., No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

Fehrenik, A. T.

2,970

Yerbol'ye o sostoynitsakh myevrozire. Sov. myeditsina, 1949, No. 9, s. 14-20.

SO: LERFIS' NO. 40

BOGOMOL, A. T.

17331

Vesimoznosheniya ekstyero I Intserotseyektivnykh sosudistykh rreflyeksov
Pritsypveraturnoy stiku lvatsii. Doklady akad. SSSR, Novaya syeriya, T.
LXXVII, No. 6, 1949, s. 1175-78

CC: LITOTIS' 10. 40

STATKEVICH, Glafira Iosifovna, doyararka; GAYKO, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.
nauk, nauchnyy red.; PSHONIK, B.M., red.; ZIMA, Ye.G., tekhred.

[My experience in increasing the milk yield of cows] *Moi opyt
razdoia korov.* Minsk, 1961. 22 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostra-
neniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znani Belorusskoi SSR, no.11)
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Sovkhoz "Rachkevichi" Slutskogo rayona Minskoy oblasti (for
Statkevich).

(Slutsk District—Dairying)

PSHILUSKI, Ya. B.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of conditions of electrical precipitation of chromium and its alloys from solutions of trivalent chromium salts." Moscow, 1961. 12 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin Technological Chemistry Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 217)

PSHUK, A., inzh.

Mesh-reinforced concrete elements in agricultural construction
in Czechoslovakia. Sil'.bud. 12 no.7:21-22 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Czechoslovakia--Precast concrete construction)
(Czechoslovakia--Farm buildings)

PSHUKOV, Yu.G.

Semiautomatic valve apparatus for packing liquids. Apt. delo 13
no.5:59-61 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Pyatigorskiy farmaksevticheskiy institut.

PSIKUNOVA, V.G., kand.med.nauk; ABRAMOVICH-POLYAKOV, D.K.

Peculiar lesion of the neuroendocrine sphere following the
action of high-frequency current. Vrach. delo no. 3:121-122
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Klinika (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. S.D. Reyzel'man
[deceased]) Ukrainskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(ELECTRICITY—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES)
(ENDOCRINE GLANDS—DISEASES)

BORESKOV, G.K.; DZIS'KO, V.A.; PSIKUNOVA, Ye.M.; YUR'YEVA, T.M.

Silicon-boron-tungsten catalyst for the hydration of ethylene. Khim.
prom. no. 2:97-101 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Ethylene) (Hydration) (Catalysts)

PSHENICHNIY, P. D.

USSR/Agriculture - Animal Husbandry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 138 - 4/11

Authors : Pshenichniy, P.D.

Title : ~~Feeds, feeding and care of farm animals in the light of I.P. Pavlov's~~
physiological theory

Periodical : Visnik AN URSR, 8, 34-41, Aug 1954

Abstract : Lecture on feeds, feeding and care of farm animals from the view point
of the I.P. Pavlov physiological theory. Scientific feeding of animals
is described. Table.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

PSHKOVSKIY, V. (stantsiya Nakhabino, Moskovskaya oblast')

Pulling-off devices for automobiles. Za rul. 16 no.10:3 of
cover 0 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Automobiles--Apparatus and supplies)

Psik, Lojosue

Investigation of content of soluble phosphorus in soils on the basis of the experiences of the Soviet soil science research workers. Sándor Schönfeld and Lojosné Psik (Agrochem. Research Inst., Budapest). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 1, 15-24(1951).—The conversion of soil P into the insol. form is due to adsorption; sesquioxides playing an important role in this process. Therefore a method was evolved for the detn. of the P-fixing capacity of sesquioxides, based upon the difference of amts. of P_2O_5 extd. from the soil sample by a mixt. of 200 ml. 2.1% $Na_2C_2O_4$ and 25 ml. 10% Na_2SO_4 , adjusted to pH 7.0 and made up to 250 ml. with distd. water, and 25 ml. 10% Na_2SO_4 adjusted to pH 9.6 and made up to 250 ml. with distd. water. This difference was equal to the quantity of P_2O_5 adsorbed (fixed) by sesquioxides. The values obtained by this method enable a finer discrimination of soils than on the basis of P amts. found in acid exts. of soils. István Földi

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PSIARZ, W.

"Glass technical thermometers."

Chemik, Katowice, Vol 7, No 3, Mar. 1954, p. 85

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

PSIR, PEDRICH

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O životní úrovni obyvatelstva města Brna v současné době (On living standards of the inhabitants of the City of Brno at the present time) Brno, Krajské Nakladatelství, 1957.

97 p. Tables.

On cover page: Československá společnost pro šíření politických a vědeckých znalostí
krajské nakladatelství Brno.

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.

Radio source 3C 386, residua of a supernova? Astron. zhur. 42
no.3:683-684 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

Distance moduli of the nearest galaxies according to Cepheids.
Astron.zhur. 40 no.2:385-387 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.
(Galaxies)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu. P.

Astrophysics, Astrophysical Instruments (2170)

Soobshch. Gos. astronom. in-ta imeni P.K.Shternberga, No 94, 1953, pp 37-41

Pskovskiy, Yu. P.

"An Experiment in the Intensification of a Negative Image by Means of Illumination"

Discusses the effect on photographs of the sky of subsidiary illumination.
Explains how this subsidiary illumination must be used to obtain better results.

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal--Astronomiya i Geodeziya, No 1, Jan 54, No 2, Feb 54;
(W-30785, 28 July 1954)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu. P. Cand Phys-Math Sci (diss) "Spectrophotometric
comparison of Cepheids and pseudo-Cepheids. (Determination of absolute
magnitude^s of several supergiants ^{of the} type F5 - G5)." Mos , 1957
5 pp 32 cm. (Mos State Univ in E.V. Lomonosov. State Astron ^{original} Inst
in P.K. Shternberg) 100 copies
(KL, 11-57, 96)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

Characteristics of the FG-1 photoheliograph and its use in the
photometry of solar formations. Soob. GAISE no. 101/102:59-65
'57. (MIRA 12:1)

(Photoheliograph)

AUTHOR: Pskovskiy, Yu. P.

TITLE: The determination of absolute magnitudes of cepheids and supergiants. The zero point of the period - luminosity relation. (Opredelenie absolyutnykh velichin tsefeid i sverkhgigantov i nul'-punkt zavisimosti period-svetimost').

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.34, No.1, pp.19-30 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: It is possible to determine the mean absolute magnitudes of supergiants from the effect of galactic rotation, using an estimate of the mean distance from them according to Oort's formula

$$V_r = K + Ar \sin 2 (\ell - \ell_0) \cos^2 b - V_0 \cos \lambda \quad (1)$$

This method has been used by Greenstein (1), Wilson (2) and Keenan and Morgan (3).

In order to determine the parameters in Oort's formula, radial velocities of 308 c- stars of spectral type cB6 - cB5 were used. The data on radial velocities were taken from references (4) and (5). Stars with large radial velocities and high galactic latitudes were excluded. The stars were divided into groups according to their position, and in each group a mean of the radial velocities and also of the galactic coordinates were calculated. A system of 31 equations of Type (1) was obtained and was solved using the method of least squares. The probable errors for the parameters in eq.(1) were determined at the same time. The

The determination of absolute magnitudes of cepheid and supergiants. The zero point of the period - luminosity relation (Cont.).

results of this calculation are given in Table 1. This summarises the results of Wilson (1st line), the present author (2nd lines), and Parenago (3rd line). Column headings are respectively: Author, Spectral types, Number of supergiants. It was shown by Wilson (7), Mel'nikov (8), and Ogorodnikov (9) that the K-values depend linearly on r , i.e.

$$K = K_0 + K_1 r$$

The values of K_0 and K_1 obtained by the present author using 18 stars of luminosity class Ia, Ib, and M are:

$$K_0 = 0.5 \pm 2.7 \text{ km/sec (practically zero)}$$

$$K_1 = -6.5 \pm .3 \text{ km/sec (p.e.)}$$

This is in agreement with ref.(8). In this calculation the stars were divided, according to distance, into 9 groups (using the calibration of Morgan and Keenan (3)). The values of K and A_r were found in each group by a least squares method. Assuming $A = 19.5 \text{ km/sec at } 1 \text{ K parsecs}$, and solving the system of nine equations of type (2) by a least squares method, the above values of K_0 and K_1 were found. The following relation was then used for 17 groups of stars (made up according to spectral type and

The determination of absolute magnitudes of cepheids and supergiants. The zero point of the period - luminosity relation (Cont.)

luminosity):

$$r = \frac{\sum (K_1 + \sin 2 (\ell - \ell_0) \cos^2 b (V_r - V_0 \cos \lambda))}{A \sum (K_1 + \sin 2 (\ell - \ell_0) \cos^2 b)^2}$$

In the calculation of the mean absolute magnitudes of supergiants the absorption of light was taken into account (Perenago (10)), as well as the dispersion of distance moduli of stars inside a group. The results are given in Table 2. (Column headings are respectively: Spectral types, Mean spectral type, Number of stars). The last column in Table 2 gives the mean absolute magnitudes of stars in the groups, assuming the calibration of Morgan and Keenan (3) for these stars. The calibration of supergiants of luminosity class Ia and Ib by Morgan and Keenan is thus confirmed. Stars of luminosity Class II have a higher dispersion of radial velocities, and this method of calibration does not apply to them.

The numerous determinations of the spectral absolute magnitudes of supergiants carried out at Mount Wilson, Victoria and other observatories, during the period 1923 - 1935, are now obsolete in as much as they did not take into account interstellar absorption. The work of Morgan and Keenan (11) is an important step forward. However, no

The determination of absolute magnitudes of cepheids and supergiants. The zero point of the period - luminosity relation (Cont.)

determinations have been carried out, so far, of the individual absolute magnitudes of supergiants from the luminosity effect.

In the determination of the parallax for α Per a discrepancy has existed between the visual magnitude and the group parallax. The source of this may be traced to an inaccuracy in the old calibration of the main sequence (3). Using the new calibration of Johnson and Hiltner (22) the distance moduli for α Per have been corrected and averages obtained. The latter agree well with the averages determined from group parallaxes. Since the visual stellar magnitude of α Per (corrected for absorption) is known to be $1^m.4$, hence the absolute magnitude of α Per was taken as

$$M_V = -4^m.0 \pm 0^m.3 \text{ (p.e.)}$$

It is pointed out that the trigonometrical parallax for α Per as quoted in Jenkins's catalogue (23) is in error. The correct value is $+0''.006 \pm 0''.004$ (m.s.e.). Correspondingly:

$$M_{TRIG} = -4^m.7 \pm 1^m.4$$

The method of determination of spectral types and absolute magnitudes of stars consisted in plotting graphs in which the logarithm of the ratio of the equivalent widths of a pair of

The determination of absolute magnitudes of cepheids and supergiants. The zero point of the period - luminosity relation (Cont.)

lines was plotted against the absolute magnitude (visual). In Table 4 are given the equivalent widths of 18 lines and the G-bands (bottom line) of the spectra of the stars investigated. Asterisks indicate the lines used in the determination of the absolute magnitudes and spectral types. Spectral data were taken from references (25) and (26). It was assumed that the absolute magnitudes of supergiants are $-4^m.5$ (Morgan and Keenan), and the absolute magnitudes of subgiants were calculated from the trigonometrical parallaxes in Jenkins's catalogue. The ratio of equivalent widths of hydrogen lines, H_δ and H_γ , to the lines of ionised metals, and also the ratio of equivalent widths of the lines $\lambda 4077 \text{ Sr}^+$ and $\lambda 4383 \text{ Fe}$, were used as criteria of spectral type.

θ Cyg and α Per (spectral type F5), and μ Her and 9 Peg (sp. type G5) were used as the basic stars. Fig. 1 shows the family of lines which was used in the determination of spectral types of stars from the logarithm of the ratio of equivalent widths of the lines $\lambda 4102 \text{ H}_\delta$ and $\lambda 4045 \text{ Fe}$ in the spectra of these stars. 13 pairs of lines were chosen for which the change in the ratio of equivalent widths of a pair of lines, in going from a star of one spectral type to a star of another sp. type, is proportional to the change in the spectral type. This requirement leads to (Fig. 1): parallelism of the lines connecting points corresponding to

The determination of absolute magnitudes of cepheids and supergiants. The zero point of the period - luminosity relation (Cont.).

the values of the ratio of the equivalent widths of lines in spectra of the same type; equality of the distance between the lines drawn through the points corresponding to the ratios for types F5, F6,G5. Table 5 gives the spectral types thus determined. The absolute magnitudes were obtained using α Per as the basic star, and using a method analogous to that employed in Fig.1. The spectral types of cepheids were also determined from the relation between equivalent widths of lines and the spectral type of supergiants using the data from Tables 4 and 5 for H δ H γ , λ 4383 Fe, λ 4227 Ca, λ 4325 Fe, and the G-bands. The column headings in Table 5 are: Star, spectral type HD, spectral types according to Yerkes observatory (four columns; references in brackets), M_V according to Cathier (28), our determination (two columns: M_V and spectral type), (M_T)TRIG according to Jenkins (23), Number of spectrograms. Group headings: Supergiants, Subgiants, Cepheids. Column headings for the Cepheid group: Star, Phase, Our determinations (Spectral type, M_V in phase, M_V med., M_{pg} med.), Number of spectrograms.

The median absolute magnitudes of δ Cep and η Aql were calculated from Eggen's data (29). The mean of four estimates of the median visual absolute magnitude of δ Cep is -3.41 ± 0.04 (p.e.); the median visual absolute magnitude

The determination of absolute magnitudes of cepheids and supergiants. The zero point of the period - luminosity relation (Cont.).

of η Aql is $-4.^m35 \pm 0.^m40$. Median photographic absolute magnitudes were found to be:

$$\delta \text{ Cep } (M_{pg})_{med} = -2.^m70 \pm 0.^m04$$

$$\eta \text{ Aql } (M_{pg})_{med} = 3.^m67 \pm 0.^m40$$

The correction to Kukarkin's (33) zero point of the period luminosity relation was found to be $0.^m76 \pm 0.^m40$ from derived median photographic absolute magnitudes. This is in good agreement with the values of workers who used different methods, if their corrections are brought, whenever needed, to a unified mean system of stellar astronomical parameters. From all the determinations of this correction the following most probable value was found: $-0.^m83 \pm 0.^m04$. Table 6 lists ten determinations of the correction. The column headings are: Method (reference numbers in brackets), Correction to Kukarkin's zero point, Correction to Shyepli's zero point.

There is good agreement between most of the estimates of the corrections to Kukarkin's zero point (assuming mean photographic absolute magnitude of short period cepheids = $+ 0.^m5$) in contradistinction to the corrections to Shyepli's zero point (assuming mean photographic absolute magnitude of short period cepheids = $0.^m0$). 1 Fig. 6 Tables, 18 refs. 4 of which are Russian.
State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K.Shternberg. Recd.Oct.1 '56

3(1)

AUTHOR:

Pskovskiy, Yu.P.

SOV/33-36-2-12/27

TITLE:

A Comparison of the Distance Scales for Planetary Nebulae Using the Galactic Rotation Effect

PERIODICAL:

Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 2, pp 305-310 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author compares the distances of the planetary nebulae according to B.A. Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov [Ref 1 - 3] and according to I.S. Shklovskiy [Ref 4]. At first the components of the solar motion and the K - term are determined according to the formula of Oort, and a good coincidence with the results of K.F. Ogorodnikov is obtained. Then the Camm function and the A parameter for the compared scales are determined from the radial velocities of 81 planetary nebulae. After a certain evaluation of the results it is stated that the scale of Shklovskiy gives better results than the old scale [Ref 1-3]. Finally the author compares the scale of Shklovskiy and the scale of Berman [Ref 10]. Also in this case the A-values showed a dispersion for several nebulae groups only in the case of Berman ; according to Shklovskiy it was always obtained coincidence. In order to attain the usual A-value 19.5 km/sec per kps the Shklovskiy scale must be shortened by about 1.5 times.

Card 1/2

A Comparison of the Distance Scales for Planetary
Nebulae Using the Galactic Rotation Effect

SOV/33-36-2-12/27

There are 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 5 American,
2 German, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K.
Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K.
Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1958

Card 2/2

SOV/26-59-9-13/37

3(1)

AUTHOR: Pskovskiy, Yu. P., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences

TITLE: Revision of the Scale of Intragalactic Distances

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 9, pp 91-94 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article exclusively based on the research work of American astronomer E. P. Hubble and other American scientists deals with the problem of intragalactic distances, variable stars (the eclipsing, Cepheid, and long period variables), Star Clouds of Magellan, Andromeda nebulae, etc. The author mentions the Soviet astronomers B. V. Kukarkin, Mel'nikov, and Miner. He also mentions that in the near future a reflecting telescope with a mirror diameter of 6 m will be built in the USSR. There are 3 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P. K. Shternberga/Moskva (State Astronomical Institute imeni P. K. Shternberg/Moscow) ✓

Card 1/1

3(1)

SOV/33-36-3-8/29

AUTHOR:

Pskovskiy, Yu.P.

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Parameters of Galactic Rotation, From Radial Velocities of Cepheids and Radio Observations of the Interstellar Hydrogen Emission Line

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 448-456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author uses the radial velocities of 164 Cepheids in order to calculate the Camm function in two cases ($R_0 = 7.2$ kps, $R_0 = 8.2$ kps). In the neighborhood of the Sun in both cases holds $A = 20$ km/sec by kps. The author considered the correction -0.7 to Kukarkin's zero-point and the dependence of γ on CE. The Camm function obtained from the theory of rotation of a stationary galaxy shows a good agreement with the result (for $R_0 = 7.2$ kps) calculated from the Cepheid velocities and the interstellar H-emission ($\lambda = 21$ cm). The author mentions B.V.Kukarakin, P.P. Parenago, and A.F.Torondzhadze.

There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 18 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 2 Dutch, 1 German, and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyi astronomicheskii institut imeni P.K.Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K.Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1958

Card 1/1

PSKOVSKIY, Yu., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk

How was photographed the other side of the moon? Mast.ugl.
9 no.3:21 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K.
Shternberga.
(Moon--Photographs, maps, etc.)

S/033/60/037/005/009/024
E032/E514

AUTHOR: Pskovskiy, Yu. P.

TITLE: Some Systemmatic Effects and the Calibration of the Scale of Extragalactic Distances

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1960, Vol.37, No.5, pp. 856-863

TEXT: By comparing the red shifts and integral magnitudes of elliptical and spiral galaxies in systems rich in galaxies, it is once again confirmed that the average absolute integral magnitudes of giant galaxies of both types are the same. It is shown that the dependence of the average integral absolute magnitude of galaxies with red shifts less than 600 km/sec on the distance is due to a selection effect. The brightest galaxies of clusters and the general metagalactic field have on the average the same luminosity. In order to convert the relative scale of metagalactic distances given in the present paper to the generally adopted scale, the calibration of the scale of extragalactic distances is considered on the basis of the most reliable distance indicators, such as, cepheids, supergiants and brightest galaxies. As a result, the distance of the cluster of galaxies

Card 1/2

S/033/60/037/005/009/024
E032/E514

Some Systemmatic Effects and the Calibration of the Scale of
Extragalactic Distances

in Virgo is estimated as $29^{m.8+0^{m.7}}$, the average integral absolute magnitude of the galaxies as $18^{m.4}$ and the brightest galaxies as about $20^{m.}$. This corresponds to a change in the previous scale by a factor of $4+1$. The conversion factor for the relative scale is found to be 45.7 kpc. A selection effect has been detected in the integral visual magnitudes of the brightest members of clusters of galaxies. A comparison with the typical nearest cluster in Coma Berenices shows that the larger the red shift, the smaller the difference between the visual magnitudes of the first and tenth (according to brightness) galaxies. The reason for this phenomenon is the fact that a large number of single galaxies is projected onto the more distant clusters and are accepted as true members of these clusters. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 21 references: 3 Soviet and 18 English.

ASSOCIATION: Gos. astronomicheskiy in-t imeni P. K. Shternberga
(State Astronomical Institute imeni P. K. Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1959
Card 2/2

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

First-order anisotropic effect from observations of red shifts of
310 galaxies ("the method of antipodes"). Astron.zhur. 37 no.6:1056-
1060 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im.P.K.Shternberga.
(Galaxies)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

Mean integral absolute magnitudes of galaxies of different subtypes
in our vicinity of the metagalaxy and in the Virgo cluster. Astron.
zhur. 38 no.3:521-527 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K.Shternberga.
(Galaxies)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

Frequency of outbursts of supernovae in different subtypes
of galaxies. Astron.zhur. 38 no.4:656-661 J1-Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga.
(Stars, New)

S/035/62/000/006/008/064
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Pskovskiy, Yu. P., Sharov, A. S.

TITLE: Estimation of the optical semi-thickness of absorbing matter in the Galaxy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 6, 1962. 37.
abstract 6A297 ("Soobshch. Gos. astron. in-ta im. P. K. Shternberga",
1961. no. 117. 21-23)

TEXT: Color excesses (E) of stars located beyond the main thickness of light-absorbing matter are confronted with numbers of galaxies per unit area in the same direction. Photometric data are taken from the GAISH working catalog which contains photoelectric color indices of early-class stars in the U, B, V system. Stars are selected which are located farther than $0.15 \text{ cosec } |b| \text{ kpc}$ and have color excesses differing from E_{∞} calculated by Parenago's formula by no more than 0.05^m . Numbers of galaxies are taken from surveys of C. Shane and C. Wirtanen, E. Hubble and H. Shapley. Regression straight lines obtained from using Shane and Wirtanen counts were described by the equations:

Card 1/2

Estimation of the optical semi-thickness ...

S/035/62/000/006/008/064
A001/A101

$$\lg w = (1.88 \pm 0.04) + (-2.35 \pm 0.16) \cdot E$$

$$E = (0.^m83 \pm 0.^m03) + (-0.^m43 \pm 0.^m03) \lg w$$

Similar results are obtained when using other counts of galaxies. Reduction to galactic pole was made, which permitted the estimation of absorption in direction to the pole to be expressed by $0.^m35 \pm 0.^m04$. There are 13 references. ✓

T. Agekyan

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

New classification of galaxies and calibration according to luminosity. Astron.zhur. 38 no.6:1033-1038 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.
(Galaxies)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu. P.; SHAROV, A. S.

Evaluating the optical half-thickness of absorbing matter in
the Milky Way. Soob. GAISH no.117:21-23 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(Milky Way)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

Investigating distances, motions and spatial distribution of
galaxies in a sphere with a 15 megaparsec radius. Vop.kosm.
8:32-43 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Galaxies)

43315

S/026/62/000/012/002/007
D036/D114

3.5100

AUTHOR: Pskovskiy, Yu.P., Candidate of Physics and Mathematics (Moscow)

TITLE: Dust in the neighborhood of the Earth

PERIODICAL: Priroda, no. 12, 1962, 68-73

TEXT: Past and present theories on the presence of meteoritic dust in the neighborhood of the Earth are discussed. The role of cosmic dust in counter glow has not yet been clarified. Professor I.S. Astapovich considers counter glow to be caused by solar corpuscular streams colliding with the gas tail of the Earth, even though the similarity between the counter glow and solar spectra indicates the presence of large amounts of dust. In 1955, G. Siedentopf suggested that counter glow was solar light reflected from the general interplanetary cloud of dust also responsible for the outer corona of the Sun and the zodiacal light. N.N. Pariyskiy, L.M. Gindilis, P.V. Shcheglov and V.F. Yesipov, the latter two from the Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskii institut im. P.K. Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute im. P.K. Shternberg) ascribe counter glow to reflection of solar light from cosmic

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Figure.

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk (Moskva)

Structure of metagalaxy; is the red displacement equal in all
directions? Priroda 51 no.3:81-86 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Cosmology) (Astronomy)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

Luminosity effect of radio galaxies. Astron.zhur. 39 no.2:
222-228 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P. K.
Shternberga.

(Galaxies) (Radio astronomy)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Dusty matter in the vicinity of the Earth. Priroda 51 no.12:68-
73 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Cosmic dust)

S/033/63/040/001/004/016
E032/E514

AUTHOR: Pskovskiy, Yu. P.

TITLE: A hypothesis involving the evolutionary variation of the spectral index of the remnants of Cas A type supernovae

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, v.40, no.1, 1963, 23-30

TEXT: Two empirical facts are available for the radio emission of remnants of Cas A type supernovae: 1) the flux density of the radiation decreases, and 2) the relation between the absolute monochromatic radio-magnitude and the spectral exponent γ is linear. Comparison of these results with the predictions of the synchrotron emission theory shows that the monochromatic flux density at $\lambda_B = 3.5$ m is given by:

$$S_R = \frac{LK_o H_o R_o^3}{(\gamma_o - 1) E_o^{\gamma_o}} (\gamma - 1) \left(\frac{\nu_R}{2.8 \cdot 10^8 H_o E_o^2} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{2}} \left(\frac{R}{R_o} \right)^{-2\gamma} = P(\gamma-1)(QR)^{-2\gamma} \quad (6)$$

where the energy distribution is assumed to be of the form

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A hypothesis involving the ...

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E032/E514

$dN(E) = KE^{-\gamma}dE$, the fields are of the form

$$H_{\perp} = H_{\perp 0} (R_0/R)^2, \quad E = E_0 R_0/R \quad (4)$$

and the variation of K is of the form

$$K = K_0 \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma_0 - 1} \left(\frac{R_0}{R} \right)^{1+\gamma} E_0^{\gamma - \gamma_0} \quad (5)$$

It can be shown from these equations that the radius of an expanding nebula (in pc) is given by:

$$R = \frac{r \cdot \phi \cdot 60}{2 \cdot 206265} = h e^{k/\gamma}, \quad (7)$$

where r is the distance to the nebula, ϕ is its angular diameter in minutes and H and K are constants. This theory is then used to estimate the distances of the remnants of such supernovae and the results for W44, Puppis A and HB7 are 2.3 ± 0.1 , 2.3 ± 0.3 and 2.0 ± 0.2 kpc. It is then established that the observed variation in the spectral flux density of the radio emission of

Card 2/3

A hypothesis involving the ...

S/033/63/040/001/004/016
E032/E514

Cas A is in agreement with the law of expansion given by Eq.(7). It is estimated that for Cas A $dS_{\lambda}/S_{\lambda} = -1.62$ per year while $\log \gamma = -2.69$. These values are consistent with observational data. It is suggested that changes in the spectral index of a remnant of a supernova can be easily explained by the non-uniformity in the distribution of brightness and spectral indices over the source. Subsequent evolution follows the course described by I. S. Shklovskiy (Astron. zhurn., 38, 369, 1960). There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gos. astronomicheskiy in-t im. P. K. Shternberga
(State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K.Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1961

Card 3/3

~~PSKOVSKIY, Yu. P.~~

Hypothesis of the evolutionary variation of the spectral index
of remnants of a Cassiopeiae A -type supernova. Astron. zhur.
40 no.1:23-30 J-F '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P. K.
Shternberga.

(Stars, New--Spectra)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

Reclassification of galactic supernovae and possible identifications
of the outbursts of 1928 and 902. Astron.zhur. 40 no.4:654-658
Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.
(Stars, New)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

Radio-immunity function of extragalactic sources. Astron. zhur.
41 no.4:619-630 J1-Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shtern-
berga.

L 16647-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pae-2 SSD/AFWL/AFETR GW
 ACCESSION NR: AP5000135 S/0026/64/000/011/0094/0097

AUTHOR: Pskovskiy, Yu. P. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences)

TITLE: What is the size of our galaxy, its inner and outer form?

SOURCE: Priroda, ⁵³⁻no. 11, 1964, 94-97

TOPIC TAGS: galaxy, ^{2/}star cluster, nebula

ABSTRACT: This is a rather popular and standard account of the Milky Way and its comparison with Andromeda. The author cites reasons for believing our galaxy to be a spiral one: the extreme oblateness of the Milky Way, the signs of spiral structure observed by optical and radio techniques, and the rotation of the galaxy (the motion of the stars in contrast to such orbits in irregular and elliptical galaxies). The abundance of globular star clusters and the significance of short-period comets are discussed in their relation to distance determination. To determine the size of the galaxy, we need to know the distance from our solar system to the center of the galaxy, which is difficult to measure. It is not satisfactory to use apparent star magnitudes because of interstellar absorption of light along the line to the center (much more than across this line). Compensations and corrections have been made, however, and the author traces the development of computations of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000135

this distance, from 22 000 light years in 1918 (Shapley) to recent calculations of 30 000, obtained through new refinements on luminosity of short-period, variable light absorption. More recently, spectral observations have been made on the angular velocity of globular star clusters, and a value of 32 000 light years has been computed from these. If the distance to the outside of the galaxy is 13 000 light years, then the radius is 45 000 and the diameter 90 000. This makes it somewhat smaller than Andromeda (120 000 years). The thickness of the galactic disk is about 10 000 light years, and the mass is computed to be 260 billion times the mass of the sun, as compared with 360 billion times for Andromeda. The number of stars in the galaxy is thought to be in excess of several tens of trillions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P. K. Shternberga, Moscow (State Astronomical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: ¹²⁻⁰⁰ EWT(1) GW
AP6002688

AUTHOR: Pskovskiy, Yu. P. ⁵⁵

SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/65/042/006/1184/1194 ⁵⁵ 10

ORG: State Astronomical Institute im. P.K. Shternberg (Gos. Astronomicheskii institut)

TITLE: Multiarm character of the spiral structure of the galaxy ^{12, 55}

SOURCE: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, v. 42, no. 6, 1965, 1184-1194

TOPIC TAGS: gaseous nebula, neutral hydrogen, spiral galaxy, spiral arm, annular galactic structure, radial velocity, tangential velocity

ABSTRACT: The distribution of gaseous nebulae, hot stars, and neutral hydrogen made it possible to construct a multiarm spiral Galaxy. Spiral-shaped galaxies are represented by the formula of logarithmic spirals expressed by polar coordinates. The structure of the Galaxy is determined by the number of spiral arms and the angle α between the radius vector from the galactic center to the chosen spiral arm and the tangent to that spiral at the point where the radius vector crosses the spiral. The angle is determined from optical observation data for the two spirals nearest the sun, which are at 67° and 73° . This angle can also be determined from the distribution of neutral hydrogen in space in a radius of 3-4 kpc around the sun. This method cannot be considered to yield precise results because of the difficulty of measuring the arms. The outer Galaxy has many arms. Such galaxies must have an annular structure.

UDC: 523.854

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(beh)
Card 2/2

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

Multiple-arm character of the spiral structure of the galaxy.
Astron. zhur. 42 no.6:1184-1194 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga.
Submitted January 21, 1965.

ACC NR: AP6010551

SOURCE CODE: UR/0026/65/000/011/0032/0040

AUTHOR: Pskovskiy, Yu. P.

ORG: State Astronomical Institute im. P. K. Shternberg, Moscow (Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The multiple arm structure of our galaxy

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 11, 1965, 32-40

TOPIC TAGS: galactic structure, galaxy, astronomy, radio astronomy

ABSTRACT: A popular account is presented of the present state of our knowledge concerning the spiral structure of our stellar system. Spiral arms in our galaxy are now being detected by scientists in the SSSR and elsewhere. The application of optical methods and of radio astronomy to the plotting of the galactic structure is discussed. The new model of the spiral structure has shown that among spiral galaxies of our type systems are also frequently encountered with a large number of arms. Many stellar systems which were once looked upon as consisting of two arms are now known to have many arms. Spiral systems of this type usually have a bright ring which covers the central nucleus. It has been shown that this model of a galaxy does not conflict with data obtained by radio astronomy. Recent astronomical observations which throw light on the structure of the galaxy center and on the rotation of a multiple arm galaxy are

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UDC: 523.85

ACC NR: AP6010551

discussed. The magnetohydrodynamic theory which is being developed at the present time also shows that under special conditions the orientation of a galaxy with respect to the intergalactic magnetic field is responsible for the formation of a vortex-like structure of which the multiple arm rosette is a prototype. The distribution of hydrogen in the branches also indicates that the arms of the multiple arm system serve as the braids of a vortex which consists of a large number of such elements. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000549

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/006/0912/0922

AUTHORS: Lipskiy, Yu. N.; Pskovskiy, Yu. P.; Gurshteyn, A. A.; Shevchenko, V. V.; Pospergelis, M. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Current problems of lunar surface morphology

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 912-922

TOPIC TAGS: moon, selenography, lunar crater, lunar probe, lunar satellite, lunar surface, lunar topography, morphology, astronomy, mars planet, mars probe

ABSTRACT: In this profusely illustrated article use is made of photographs taken by "Zond-3," "Luna-3," and the American satellites to analyze the surface features of the moon and to compare the moon with other celestial bodies. The surface of the moon is divided into continental and marine masses. These are described and classified according to their sizes, shapes, and locations, as are craters, mountain ranges, and radial fissures (see Fig. 1). Older hypotheses pertaining to the invisible lunar hemisphere are either sustained or disproved. Newly discovered depressions on the invisible hemisphere are discussed, and their origin is hypothetically explained. The impact theory pertaining to the formation of the lunar relief is criticized on the basis of the regularity in the location and distribution of many features. The analogy between the lunar and the Martian surfaces is analyzed and explained with the

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UDC: 523.34

ACC NR: AP7000549

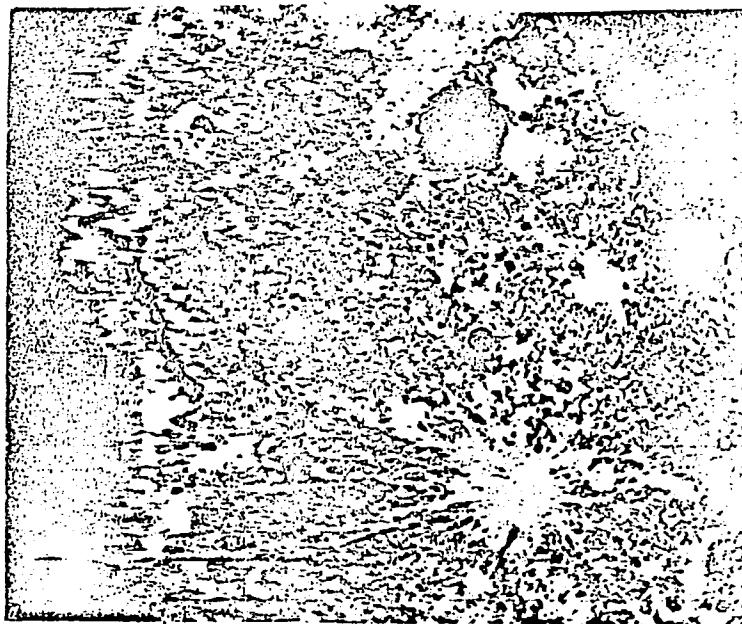


Fig. 1. Continental region ~~between~~ Oceanus Procellarum and Mare Orientale. Bright crater with a radial system in ~~the~~ lower right of the photograph is Virgium A. This illustration represents a rectification of a photograph taken from the earth and
Card 2/3 shown by J. Franz (Der Mond, 2 Auflage, Leipzig, 1912)

ACC NR: AP7000549

help of photographs taken by "Mariner-4," and the problems of lunar morphology to be attacked in the future are suggested. The authors thank L. N. Bondarenko, Zh. F. Rodionova, and V. V. Novikov, co-workers at the Division of Lunar and Planetary Physics of the State Astronomical Institute im. P. K. Shternberg (Otdel fiziki Luny i planet Gosudarstvennogo astronomicheskogo instituta), for their help. Orig. art. has: 8 photographs, 2 charts, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 019

Card 3/3

L 08930-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6025343

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/004/0047/0047

AUTHOR: Pskovskiy, Yu. P.

TITLE: Multibranch model of our Galaxy

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 4.51.368

REF SOURCE: Astron. tsirkulyar, no. 366, 31 iyulya, 1965, 1-13

TOPIC TAGS: ~~astronomy~~, galactic astronomy, Sun ~~galaxy~~, multibranch galaxy model, *galaxy, astrophysics*

ABSTRACT: The hypothesis of a multibranch Galaxy explains the magnitude of the twisting angle of the spiral, 72° , obtained by optical and radioastronomic observations. At a Sun's distance from the galactic center ≈ 10 kps, this angle corresponds to 12 spiral branches. The widening sleeve of the third kiloparsec is interpreted as an inner ring observable in multibranch galaxies. The hypothesis about existence of a second ring at a distance of 1.4 kps from the nucleus, which contracts with a velocity of 160 km/sec has been stated. The multibranch or multisleeve Galaxy hypothesis agrees well with the observed profiles of the neutral hydrogen lines. A study of the hydrogen distribution along the branches leads to a similar distribution in all branches. Translation of abstract.

SUB CODE: 03

Card 1/1 egk

UDC 523.854.1

12307.811, " . .

Multicarm structure of our galaxy. Priroda 54 no.11:32-40 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Astronomicheskii institut im. Shternberga,
Moskva.

PSKOVSKIY, A. A.

The mass-luminosity ratio for galaxies and the mean density
of metagalactic matter. Astron. zhur. 42 no.2:323-329 Mr-Apr '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga.

"Landscape on Mars. Priroda 54 no.11:117-118 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

PSKOVSKIY, Yu.P.

Luminosity functions for normal galaxies in the photographic and
radio-astronomical ranges. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron.
20 no.1:3-8 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra astrofiziki Moskovskogo universiteta.

L 37011-66

ACC NR: AP6023652

SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/66/011/006/0393/0398

AUTHOR: Auleytner, Julian — Auleytner, Yu; Krylow, Janusz — Krylov, Ya;
Psoda, Marek; Szarras, Stanislaw — Sharras, S. 55
52
8

ORG: [Auleytner, Krylow] Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of
 Sciences, Warsaw; [Psoda] Institute of Experimental Physics, Warsaw
 University, Warsaw; [Szarras] Department of Nuclear Physics,
 Institute of Nuclear Research, Swierk

TITLE: X-ray studies of neutron bombardment ¹⁹ influence on the real
 structure of germanium

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 11, no. 6, 1966, 393-398

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, germanium single crystal, crystal structure
 analysis, neutron irradiation, irradiation effect, neutron bombardment,
 crystal dislocation, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the dislocation distribution
 and density in undeformed and plastically deformed germanium single
 crystals before and after irradiation with a fast neutron dose of
 about 2×10^{19} neutrons/cm². Four Ge single crystal specimens were
 used. The specimens were mechanically cut along the (111) plane,
 polished, and etched. The initial dislocation density in specimens

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OTH REF: 003/ cable. [JA]
 ATD PRESS:
 5035

PSONIK A. T.

149. PSONIK A. T. Vascular neurosis Soviet Medicine, Moscow 1949, 9
(14-20) Graphs 10

A series of experiments are described in which plethysmograms of both arms were taken during the application of various stimuli (warmth and cold) to the epigastric skin and the mucosa of the stomach (unconditioned reflexes). A conditioned reflex is formed (a light-sign being given together with a stimulus) and the effects of the light alone are studied in the same way. Interoceptive reflexes are 'stronger' than exteroceptive ones; interoceptive conditioned reflexes do not form or disappear as quickly as do exteroceptive ones. Some of the test-persons showed a kind of 'experimental neurosis' with general malaise and asymmetric vascular reactions. He thinks interoceptive impulses, giving rise to the formation of abnormal reflexes (which will last long and affect the whole subtle inner regulation of the organism) may prove to be an important factor in neurotic diseases.

Boerman - Chaam

So. NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY Section VIII Vol. 3¹ Jan-Jun 1950 Excepta Medica

ISCAN, F.

Therapy of patients with os'eo-articular tuberculosis; a lecture. p. 6. (BEGREAD, Vol. 7, No. 5, 1952.)

SC: Monthly list of East European Associations. (EEAL, 10, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

PSORN, Vladimir, Dr.

Treatment of comminuted complicated fractures of malleoli.
Med. arh., Sarajevo 9 no.3:45-53 May-June 55.

1. Sa Hirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu,
Sef: Prof. Dr. B. Kovacevic.

(ANKLE, fract.

malleolar, comminuted, open, surg. indic. (Ser))

(FRACTURES,

malleolus, comminuted, open, surg. indic. (Ser))

PSORN, Vladimir, Dr.

New ways of treatment of osteoarticular tuberculosis. Med.
arh., Sarajevo 10 no.3:57-75 May-June 56.

1. Iz Kysthospitalet Stavern, Norveska (qverlege dr.
H. Storen). Hirurska Klinika Sarajevo (Prof. dr. B. Kovacevic).
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, surg.
with antibiotics (Ser))
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use,
tuberc., osteoarticular, with surg. (Ser))

PSORN, Vladimir, Dr.

Surgical treatment of cold abscesses. Med. arch., Sarajevo 9 no.
4:63-68 July-Aug 55.

1. Sa Hirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. (Sef
prof. dr. Blagoje Kovacevic).

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, compl.

cold abscess, surg. (Ser))

(ABSCCESS,

cold, compl. osteoart. tuberc., surg. (Ser))

PSOTA, Emanuel

10 years of the Prague Communication Engineering School. Cs spoje
7 no.9:3 S '62.

1. Reditel stredni prumyslove skoly spojove techniky, Praha.

PSOTA, Frantisek, dr.

A professional engineering school in Prague. Nova technika
2 no.4:100-102 Ap '57.

PSJTA, F.

Unknown chapters from the building of the railroad from the Rakovnik to Protivin. (To be contd.)

P. 222, (Zeleznicar) No. 8, Aug. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

PSTOA, F.

"The tunneling work a hundred years ago."

p. 335 (Železnice) Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

PSTNA, F.

From the history of railroads; a hundred and thirty years since the building of our first railroad.

p. 272. (Zeleznicar. Vol. 5, nos. 1-6, 8; Jan.-June, Aug. 1955. No. 10, Oct. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

PSOTA, F.

Problems of freight traffic on our oldest railway 120 years ago.p,221. (Zeleznicar. Praha.
Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

PSOTA, F.

From the history of our railroads; horsedrawn railraod from Ostrava to Vitkovice. p. 139.

ZELEZNICAR. (Ministerstvo dopravy) Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
UNCL

PSOTA, F.

Gerstner improvement of blast furnace blowers and the date of their invention. p. 490.
(Hutnicke Listy, Vol. 11, no. 8, August 1956. Brno, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 6,
June 1957. Uncl.

PSOTA, F.

A professional engineering school in Prague. p.100 (Nova Technika, Vol.2, no.4 Apr. 1957)
Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no.7, July 1957. Uncl.

PSOTA, F.

Safety regulations on the first railroads. p.80. (Zeleznicar. Praha. No. 3, Mar. 1957.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

PSOTA, F.

The first steam dredging machine on Czech rivers; also, comments of J. Drazan.

p. 304 (Nova Technika) Vol. 2, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SQ: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

PSOTA, F.

"History of railroads; traditions of the production of railroad equipment in the V. I. Lenin Works in Plzen." p. 63.

ZELEZNICAR. (Ministerstvo dopravy). Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

PSOTA, F.

Two hundred and fifty years of our technical education. p. 244.
(Pokroky Matematiky, Fysiky A Astronomie, Vol. 2, no. 2, 1957. Praha,
Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

PSOTA, F.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: ZELEZNICAR. No. 12, Dec. 1958.

PSOTA, F. From the history of our railroads. p. 27.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

PSOTA, F.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: ZELEZNICAR. No. 12, Dec. 1958.

PSOTA, F. Building of the Trebovice tunnel during 1842-1845. p. 283.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

FSOTA, F.

Short stories from the history of railroads; difficulties with planning the Prague-Dresden railroad. p.109. (Zeleznicar. Praha. Vol. 4, Apr. 1957.)

SO:Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

PSOTA, F.

Attempts to produce cast roof tiles in the foundries at Horovice and in other old foundries. p. 254.

HUTNIK. Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

FOXTA .

Anniversary of Jan Perner. p. 243

SPRÁVY (Ministerstvo dopravy) Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

PSOTA, F.

Foundry and rolling mill in Roztoky near Krivoklat. p. 284.

HUTNIK. Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

S/081/62/000/004/076/087
B138/B110

AUTHORS: Psota, Jan, Faldík, Lubomír

TITLE: Ultrasonic removal of oiling agents from glass cloth

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 559-560,
abstract 4P48 (Kaučuk a plast. hmoty, no. 2, 1961, 56-58)

TEXT: The description is given of an experiment in removing oiling agent from glass cloth type Yrma 7 produced in Czechoslovakia, using ultrasonics (oscillator type 9003, 150 w, 220 v, 50 cps). The cloth contains 2 % oiling agent. The experiments were carried out in various different media (trichlorethylene, water and mixtures thereof) at 22 and 60°C. In water at 60°C or a mixture of water and trichlorethylene at 22°C the effect of ultrasonics on glass cloth was found to be very high. Most of the oiling agent is removed in 5 minutes; 0.3-0.4 % remains after 10-15 minutes. The efficiency of this method can be increased by increasing the sound frequency and the temperature of the medium. It causes no variation in the mechanical strength of the glass cloth. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PSOTA, F.

Activities of the Scientific Society for Metallurgy and Casting in regard to the history of technology. p. 688.

HUTNICKE LISTY. Vol. 11, no. 11, Nov. 1956

Brno, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

PSOTA, F.

PSOTA, F. Earliest history of steam navigation in Czechoslovakia. p. 37

Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1956
POZEMNI STAVEY
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

1956, p.

The work of Josef Fozek. . . 493

CZECHOSLOVAKIA COUNCIL FOR PEACE
VOL. 6, no. 4, July 1956

Czechoslovakia

so. vol. 6, no. 11 Nov. 1956

ASOTA, F.

Vaclav Mares, first designer in Czech lands of a steam navigation system. p. 79.
(SBORNIK PRO DEJINY PŘÍRODNÍCH VED A TECHNIKY, vol. 1, 1954, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL,), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,
Nov. 1955, Uncl.

PSOTA, F.

PSOTA, F. Monuments to technical work. p. 10. Vol. 2, no. 1, Jan. 1957.
NOVA TECHNIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

PSOTA, F.

PSOTA, F. The oldest Kladno blast furnaces heated with coke. p. 222.

Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1956

HUTNIK

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957